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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce held a meeting Saturday, and resolved "That the tariff bill lately presented by the Committee of Ways and Means is not such as is demanded in the present depressed condition of trade and manufacturers," etc., etc.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is negotiating for property upon which to build a large freight depot, near the Ohio river bridge now building at Cincinnati.

An incendiary fire in Stafford Conn., Friday night, consumed the entire works of the Stafford Loom Company. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000. Johnson & Wesber's spool cotton manufacturers, in the same building, lost $14,000; insured for $8,000.

A proclamation appears in the official *Gazette*, at Ottawa, declaring that on and after the 15th of April next, American silver shall pass current at rates determined by the Government as follows: five cent pieces at twenty cents; twenty-five cent pieces at twenty cents; ten cent pieces at eight cents; five cent pieces at four cents.

About noon Saturday a clerk employed by Manning, Howland & Co., was knocked down, shocked and robbed of $2,700 in the entry of the First National bank on State street, Boston. The robber was captured by a steamster, and all the money recovered.

The New Foundland ministry have resigned, and Charles Fox Bennett was called upon to form a new government.

Thomas Wordman was re-elected Mayor of Montreal Saturday.

The funeral of Gen. Windham, late commander of the forces in Canada, took place at Montreal saturday afternoon. All the troops in the garrison, the militia officers and prominent citizens were present. The public offices were closed at noon as a mark of respect for the deceased.

The Court House and Clerk's office at Carrollton, Ark., together with all the records, were burned last week by an incendiary.

The ruling of the Secretary of the Interior that all land grants for railroads must be located on or after the general route is approved, has changed the Northern Pacific programme materially. Orders have gone forward to stop surveys until further orders.

Another free love tragedy has occurred in Brooklyn. John Goulding, a well-known politician, was discovered in intimate relations with the wife of Joseph Linnett, a seaman, residing at No. 82 Wyckoff street. He fled from the wrath of Linnett, and the erring wife at once cut her throat with her husband's razor.

The Chattanooga *Times* of Friday says: Freight blockades are the rule at all the principal Southern cities. We have had one here for several days, but the agent of the Western Atlantic Road informed us yesterday that the through freight was now all out of the way, although owing to a scarcity of cars, the road is still unable to move all the local freights which have accumulated. The blockade, however, has been transferred, we learn, from the Western and Atlantic freight office here to Atlanta, from which point the roads are unable to move the freight which the Western and Atlantic road has for the past week poured in upon them. The Western and Atlantic Railroad is now calling on the Nashville and Chattanooga, Louisville and Nashville, and Memphis and Charleston Rail oads for more cars, and is sending back the empty ones. The blockade will be that freights will be rushed in here from Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, until the yard here is again blocked up. Memphis, Louisville and Nashville are now blockaded. The officers of the roads protest that they are not in the fault.

A Piqua, O., telegram says: The passenger train coming north on the Dayton and Michigan railroad, which was due here last night at eleven o'clock, just as it was entering the canal bridge below Troy, ran off the track. The engine broke through the trestle work at this end of the bridge, falling fifteen feet. The engineer and fireman and a man by the name of Charles Bronson, wood measurer for the road, who happened to be on the engine at the time, were very badly injured.

Rev. Robert I. Collyer, of Chicago, has decclined the call recently extended by the Church of the Unity, Boston.

The steamer Monarch sailed yesterday for Annapolis. Gov. Chamberlain and Hon. Geo. M. Wasson are passengers *en route* to Washington.

MANSFIELD, O.

The Next State Fair—Lecture—Revival at Alliance—Inauguration of Water Works at Canton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, February 13, 1870.

The Committee of the State Board of Agriculture charged with the location of the next State Fair, visited this city yesterday. The party consisted of Jas. W. Ross, J. Park Alexander, Wm. H. McClung, D. C. Richmond and J. H. Klippart. They were taken in carriages by a committee of citizens to the fair grounds, machine shops, and other points of interest in the city, and left for Columbus at 4 o'clock.

Rev. B. B. Fairfield, formerly President of Hillsdale College, and ex-Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, lectured here last evening before the Y. M. C. A. on "A Winter in Italy."

An extensive revival of religion is going forward in the Presbyterian Church at Alliance, Rev. J. S. Grimes pastor. Over one hundred persons have experienced religion within the past six weeks.

Hon. John McSweeney, of Wooster, has been invited to deliver an address at Canton, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Water Works and dedication of the New Court House, February 22d.

CHICAGO.

Trial of Rioters—Madame Cora James Beaten in her Breach of Promise Suit—Military News—Hard Times Among Iowa Farmers—Fire, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The men who participated in the riot on the steamer Dubuque last summer on the Mississippi river, between Rock Island and Clinton, by which five or six colored men were killed, are now on their trial at Rock Island.

The breach of promise case taken from the Superior Court of this city to the Circuit Court of Lake county, brought by the notorious Samantha Proctor, alias Madame Cora James, against Ira Y. Munn, one of the most wealthy and respected of Chicago citizens, which has been on trial for several days past at Waukegan, resulted to-day in a verdict in favor of Munn, the defendant.

The following military news was received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters to-day: General Schofield, commanding the Department of Missouri, has ordered three companies of cavalry from forts Hacker and Hayes, to protect frontier settlements. A letter from Governor Harvey, of Kansas, to General Schofield, dated February 8, says: "Bands of hostile Indians are again roaming off a little to the west of our frontier settlements, which are now at the mercy of the miscreants. Will you please send some troops to the frontier, and urge upon the President the adoption of the Indian policy we talked of last summer, viz: Forcing them, dismounted and disarmed, upon their reservations, and holding them there by military power? No other power will give security to citizens or Government. Do not hesitate, and the sooner it is adopted the better for all concerned."

A letter from Camp Supply, Idaho Territory, says the Kiowas had gone to Fort Gill to receive their annuities. The Cheyennes and Arapahoe companions had concluded not to go to war at present.

An Iowa gentleman here says the farmers in that State were compelled to borrow money at twenty per cent. to meet their obligations. The pressure of the hard times is very severe.

The harness shop of Peter A. Lamey, the dry goods store of T. Lamer, the Sherman House, owned by A. L. Spring & Co., at South Pass, Illinois, were burned on Thursday night. Loss about $25,000; insured for one-half.

WINNEPEG.

Proceedings of the Convention of English and French Delegates.

CHICAGO, February 12.—The Winnepeg *New Nation* of January 28th, contains the proceedings of the convention of English and French delegates which assembled January 25th, at Upper Fort Garry, to consider the overture to the address to Canada through their minister and envoy, Donald Smith. Nothing was done on the first day, all the delegates not having arrived. On the third day, the convention having arranged preliminaries, was ready for business. Sealed papers were opened, when it was found, as is stated, in one, an able speech by Rcill to the convention that Canada was disposed to do justice to the Red river men; also, that communication with the home government being difficult, Mr. Smith was to act according to his own private judgment. Mr. Smith being admitted to a hearing, confirmed the impression that the Canadian Government was disposed to grant them all the privileges accorded its citizens. Mr. Reill in a warm speech, acknowledged allegiance to the Queen, but denying that he was a Canadian subject, asked Mr. Smith to explicitly state whether he was ready to grant what was asked in the bill of rights of December. Mr. Smith stated that he could not state from memory its provisions, and asked time to look at it and consider the matter. A new bill of rights was suggested, when Reill stated it explicitly understood that the representatives, and not Mr. Smith, had the right or power to add to or subtract from the bill of rights. On motion of Mr. Riell, a committee of six, three English and three French, were appointed to meet on the 26th of January, to draw up a bill of rights in accordance with the wishes of the people, and at a time to frame the bill well. Mr. Riell was chosen one of the committee. He was evidently the master spirit of the Convention. Privately advises state that if any change is made in the bill of rights, it will be on the side of stronger guarantees for the rights of the people.

MEMPHIS.

The Boiler of the Maggie Hays Patched with Lead—Capt. Martin's Body Sent to Pittsburgh.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—The *Avalanche* says the engineer of the Maggie Hays patched her boiler with lead.

The jury in the case of Thomas Dickens, for killing Wade Bolton, returned a verdict of not guilty last night.

The body of Captain Martin, of the steamer Maggie Hays, was sent home to Pittsburgh, by express.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Taking of the Next Census.

The Western Land Lobby's Scheme—A Curious Suit—Field Officers of the Army in and Out of Service—Closing Up of the Freedmen's Bureau—Changes Desired in the Census Law—Admiral Farrgut on the Navy Staff and Line Difficulty—The Internal Revenue Tax Bill—Spanish Government Ready to Sell Cuba—South American Peace Conference, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1870.

Important Land Scheme.

Representative Cook, of Illinois, from the Committee on Judiciary, has introduced a bill to relieve the Interior Department from the pressure of the influential Western lobby which has been working vigorously for a long time to secure patents to immense tracts of land in New Mexico, held under Mexican grants, and which have at various times been confirmed by Congress without previous examination, and were afterwards found to cover far more land than the original grant provided. These could not exceed eleven square leagues, and the Supreme Courts have twice so decided. In one case which Congress confirmed by its number, it was afterwards ascertained that it had been so extended as to cover four hundred and fifty square miles, or 200,000 acres. Eighteen cases of this character are pending for patent, and Mr. Cook will make a strong effort to stay it. His movement, however, has stirred up a regular hornet's nest, and earnest opposition is being organized.

A Rebel Officer Sued for Damages.

A curious case is being argued here in the District Court. A woman sues an ex-rebel officer for having in 1861 arrested and imprisoned her, and by which imprisonment for two or three years her health was impaired, and she claims damages at $35,000. The defendant puts in the plea that at the time he was in the from so responsible a source as Sherman, the resolution introduced into the Senate Friday was more than a mere buncombe dodge usually resorted to by petty politicians. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Committee, and if that august council of would-be diplomatists do not soon make a report Mr. Sherman will be after them with a sharp stick. According to Sumner this Cuba question has been under consideration in committee. Mr. Sherman reminded the Senate of a fact which they certainly had ignored, that the country is ahead of Congress on this important question. The object of the resolution is to recognize a state of belligerence between Spain and Cuba, so as to prevent a continuance of the barbarities which have been practised by those now trying to suppress the efforts of Cuba to be free.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH—MONOPOLISTS LOBBYING TO DEFEAT AN INVESTIGATION.

Next Monday General C. C. Washburn intends to move again for authority from the House to send for persons and papers in the course of his investigation of telegraph matters. It will be remembered that he endeavored to get that power before, but was defeated by an objection. On Monday he hopes to bring forward the question in a way that will insure its success. Orton, who is still here, engaged to have a conference with Washburn last night but failed to come to time. Orton is industrious in his efforts to defeat Washburn's investigation, and has established his headquarters at a well known committee room, presided over by a Representative from Ohio, strongly in the interest of the great Western Union monopoly.

RESIGNATION.

Colonel Wm. G. Moore, paymaster, formerly confidential secretary to President Johnson, has resigned his position in the army.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

France, Prussia and other States of the North German Union and Italy, are negotiating a provision as to consular jurisdiction over vessels and crews, the President has proclaimed such treaties with the United States accordingly.

DRAWBACK ON SHIP-BUILDING MATERIAL.

The Select Committee on American navigation Interest have agreed to report a bill allowing drawbacks on ship-building materials not to exceed eight dollars per ton on wooden sailing vessels; ten dollars per ton on composite sailing vessels, with iron frames and wooden planking; ten dollars per ton on wooden steamers; twelve dollars per ton on composite steamers; twelve dollars per ton on iron sailing vessels, and fifteen dollars per ton on iron steamers. When materials used are of home production, equivalent amounts are to be allowed. The second section allows ship stores and coal to be shipped and exempt free of duty. The third section allows an annual subsidy to American vessels engaged in the carrying trade for over six months a year between American and foreign ports or between several foreign ports, as follows: With British American provinces one dollar and fifty cents per ton for sailing vessels or steamers; with European ports four dollars per ton for steamers; with all other foreign ports three dollars per ton for steamers. The Committee will also report a bill submitting for all tonnage duties thirty cents per ton, and abolishing all harbor dues, pilotage fees or other taxes of State or municipal laws.

MILITARY CHANGE.

By direction of the President the District of Columbia is hereby transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of Virginia.

FARRAGUT'S VIEWS ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Farragut, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, generally approves the bill for the reorganization of the navy. He, however, believes that instead of creating a new board of survey, or rather admiralty, believing it would be for the general good of the service, fit the three boards now existing in Washington with the rank of captain, and twenty-five engineers of the navy, of equal rank with the rank of commodore. He says no officer below the grade of Commodore should fill the office of Chief of the Bureau of the Navy Department, and that executive officers should have precedence of constructors, engineers, marshals, yards, stations or establishments while in the discharge of their duties. All these exceptions the bill meets his cordial approval. He is glad also that the Secretary of the Navy are as ready as himself to accord earned promotion to staff officers.

LAND GRANTS.

Letters have been received here from Queen Victoria's commissioners, explaining the scheme for a series of international exhibitions of arts and industry, commencing to be held annually in London, the first exhibition to take place in 1871. The arrangements are to be in charge of the Queen's consort, Prince Albert, as heretofore. Exhibitors will be relieved of all charges for transportation and packing of objects during the exhibition. It is intended that the exhibition shall be opened on the first of May and closed punctually on the 30th of September. Secretary Fish, on the 10th instant, wrote Mr. Motley that the President had appointed N. M. Beckwith, of New York, commissioner to act in conjunction corresponding with her Majesty's commissioners.

COMMITTEE FROM THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE HEARD.

A long communication from a committee of the present Georgia Legislature was yesterday laid before the Senate Judiciary Committee. They claim that the Georgia Legislature was composed in part of ineligible persons; that the present one was convened in pursuance of an act of Congress requiring reorganization, in which none but eligible members should be permitted to take seats. They say the old clerk had died, and the clerk was clearly eligible, and appointed himself. General Meade in 1868 was followed in the appointment of officers to organize. Now he is removed. We shall say nothing of their fitness. General Terry being on the ground, is thoroughly conversant with the whole business, and his indorsement should and we believe will be sufficient. Signed by the committee. As to seating the next highest when an ineligible member had been voted for, it is not only the sanction of the constitution but a published circular that this rule would be adopted. That the Governor's election was settled by the body after its complete and full organization. It eligible persons have been ousted and ineligible members seated, we yield jurisdiction and earnestly ask for its immediate consideration. As to the matter of recognition by Congress of this as the first legislature, with both of the regularly elected senators of the Georgia Legislature, suffice it to say we are not responsible for the fact that the Governor was settled other than by the Constitution, ordinances and laws of the State. When they are accepted we shall not desire to hear the cavilings, conjectures and aspersions are, by honorable gentlemen, cast upon the action of Congress and instituted against General Terry. We have only to say that we feel sure that the repetition of similar charges from equally unrespectable sources. The committee close by submitting that if they are not, the process was to organize a Legislature in Georgia of all eligible members. Passed the Fourteenth Amendment, and who could take the required oaths, and therefore could not grave charges against brother members, but who received the highest number of votes. That that is now an accomplished fact, and further solicit and defy the closest scrutiny upon this subject.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, delegate from Montana, presented sixteen citizens of that Territory yesterday to the President, who made many interesting inquiries respecting its condition, and was gratified in learning of its prosperity. The visitors were pleased with their interview.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Debated in Committee—Another Passage Between Butler and Dawes

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the amount of unexpended balances to the credit of the departments at the end of the fiscal year. Adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CLARK in the Chair, on the legislative appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS, of New York, yesterday, to strike out the appropriation for reporters for the *Congressional Globe* was passed, only seven members voting for it.

Mr. FINKLEBURG moved a reduction for public printing from $500,000 to $50,000, based on the proposed abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. LARLIN, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, said that the House had already promised that his committee would report a bill on the subject which would meet the most economical desires of the House.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, explained the Committee on Printing on his estimates. That reference to nationalities as heretofore. Exhibitors will be relieved of all charges for transportation and packing of objects during the exhibition. It is intended that the exhibition shall be opened on the first of May and closed punctually on the 30th of September. Secretary Fish, on the 10th instant, wrote Mr. Motley that the President had appointed N. M. Beckwith, of New York, commissioner to act in conjunction corresponding with her Majesty's commissioners.

Mr. BUTLER commented upon the lecture read to the House by his gentle colleague, whose every expression and gesture was as remarkable as that of him who traveled to Damascus. He (Mr. Dawes) apprehended it to be his duty whenever such a question was before the House, faithfully, candidly and fearlessly, but without fear, favor or affection, to make diligent inquiry where every dollar of public money had gone, and to report it so long as he had the confidence of the House and of the country he should continue to pursue that course without regard to such lectures.

Mr. BUTLER directed all attention of lecturing the House, and desired once for all to put a bar against the analogy between Saul of Tarsus and himself. He had heard it nineteen times and a half in the House. There were three things he brought, which might be omitted hereafter, because the country understood them: First, that he had voted for Jeff. Davis; second, that he had a sudden conversion; and third, that he had been in the Republican party so long as some other people. All that was true. He had no doubt that in all times there were men who stood by Judas and against Paul, because Judas was the old apostle. (Laughter.)

One of the items for the library of Congress brought on an attack from Mr. WOOD against the librarian, for purchasing books of a scurrilous, infamous and indecent character to its shelves, specifying particularly a scurrilous and libelious assault upon a member of the House. Mr. BUTLER defended the librarian against him during a heated political canvas.

The librarian was defended by Mr. HALDEMAN, who said he never met a librarian more thoroughly acquainted with the books in the library than the gentleman by Mr. FARNSWORTH, who intimated that the pamphlet complained of was one of the grave charges against Mr. Wood while Mayor of New York; by Mr. BANKS, on general and personal grounds.

Mr. GARFIELD then offered an amendment requiring the library to be kept open in the evening from seven until ten o'clock. Agreed to.

The appropriation for a botanical garden provoked the usual criticism, but passed without amendment.

The committee rose having disposed of about one-fifth of the bill, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

LOCAL AND GENERAL BILLS.

General Law to Vote for or Against Liquor Licenses—The Pittsburgh Bridge Company—The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We have received another batch of printed bills from Harrisburg, of which the following are the most important:

MR. WHITE'S AMENDMENT TO THE LIQUOR LICENSE BILL.

Mr. White, of Allegheny, has introduced the following amendment to the local option license bill, which will be called up in the House on Thursday next:

SECTION 1. That at any annual municipal election in every city, borough and township of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of election in said cities, boroughs and townships, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said city, borough or township, labelled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose, by said inspectors or judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such city, borough or township is situated, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court, at the first meeting of said Court after such election shall be held, and shall be filed with the other records of said Court.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the said inspectors, judges and clerks of said municipal election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and attending upon the election held under this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of election in any city, borough or township aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors at retail, or in less quantities than one quart, or to be drank on the premises where sold, in such city, borough or township, after the second Monday in November, thus either ensuing, except to bona fide travelers, and for the purpose of supplying the inmates of steamboats, canal boats, and railroad cars, and for sales by druggists for medicinal purposes, and by tavern keepers to their lodgers, and for sales by brewers to persons who shall purchase in quantities of not less than five gallons, and for sales by wholesale dealers to persons who shall purchase in quantities of not less than one gallon, and for sales by manufacturers of cider, wine or beer,

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 14, 1870.

THE music grows discordant. The "organs" are not in tune. The branch in Pittsburgh frothe at the mouth over the veto, while the one at Harrisburg, the *Telegraph* by name, says "the reasons assigned by the Governor for vetoing the Metropolitan Police bill are strong and cannot be controverted." "And thou, too, BRUTUS!"

APPLICATIONS will be received in Pittsburgh, at the office of the "organ," for the formation of a select party, devoted to ring politics. The Governor, the Republican members of the Legislature, and all opponents of the Philadelphia police bill will be rigidly excluded. Application must be made at an early date; there is not much danger of crowding, as the quality of the material solicited is of a very select pattern, and it is desirable that the dividends should be large.

THE New York Legislature is called on to repeal "the infamous Erie Bill," as the *World* calls it, passed last winter, whereby FISK, GOULD & Co. made their grab on the Erie Road perpetual. The bill was copied from the one passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in behalf of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. Legislation of this description is in the highest degree dangerous, utterly reprehensible, and for the sake of the example, if for no other reason, should stand no longer than a better public sentiment can induce its repeal.

GEN. NEGLEY, it is reported, will make a movement in the House of Representatives for the extinguishment of West Point. The report may do our representative injustice. The recollection of the events of the last ten years is too vivid to render the undertaking popular or practicable at this time. Some West Pointers failed, and so did some civilians; but the advantages resulting from training at that institution were too great to be recompensed by its abolishment, and the possibilities of the future do not counsel such a step either on the score of economy or statesmanship.

GEN. GRANT has recently expressed an opinion favorable to a reduction of the taxes as a measure expected by the people and of wise statesmenship. We have reason to believe that the free traders, under whatever disguise they present themselves, will receive little encouragement from him. His message betrayed his sympathy for a genuine American policy, the development of the marvellous resources of our country, and, so far as possible, complete independence. If taxes are to be reduced, free trade and everything resembling it must be abandoned. Let Gen. GRANT place himself in the lead and plant himself on the American platform of protection and down with the taxes, and nothing will be able to stand before him. In the future of American politics it is not difficult to perceive this is to be a prominent idea.

SOME points made by Governor GEARY in his veto message deserve to be impressed on the public mind. The police bill proposed to divide the police power among six men, chosen by the Legislature, of whom the Mayor is one—but the very individual denounced as a corrupt partisan. The electors of Philadelphia would not have been able under the machinery of the bill to have selected a new Board under five years, and could not have changed a majority in less than three years. For this long time to whom would the Police Commissioners have been responsible? Not to the Legislature, which changes annually. Not to the electors of the city, for they have had nothing to do with the appointment of the Board. In fact they would have been responsible to no one. Yet the bill so rightcously vetoed invested them with a power greater than that exercised by the Governor of the State, by all the judges in Philadelphia, by the Mayor of the city, or by the City Councils. Was anything ever concocted of a more monstrous character?

IN the light of recent events, as the stump orators say, let us examine into the existing condition of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. We use the figures of the "organ." There have been organic excommunications covering the following classes and individuals:

The Governor of the State;
The Legislature of the State;
The friends of Retrenchment and Reform;
The opponents of corrupt special legislation;
The people who helped smash the Treasury ring;
The people who insist on the unexpended balance being used in the interest of the taxpayers;
The people in the western end of the State who desire the improvement of the Beaver Canal;
The people at the east who rejoice over the veto of the Metropolitan Police bill, including
The Republican press and people of Philadelphia; and finally
All opponents of "rings" and corrupt practices in legislation.

Accepting this as the actual condition of the party, we have left as embodying its numerical strength, virtue and intelligence, CAMERON and his "organ."

TREASURER MACKEY is doing his utmost at Harrisburg to defeat the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal bill in retaliation for his rejection as Treasurer a second term. Such a course Mr. MACKEY has in one sense a right to pursue, and in the same sense any representative who feels like it has a right to follow him. But representatives, especially from Western Pennsylvania, should bear in mind that the people are fully in earnest about this improvement, and will not deal gently with those who for paltry personal reasons betray them. A single newspaper, whose impecunious condition compels it to do *something*, may for the moment reap an advantage in opposing the improvement, because the railway interest opposed to it can afford to keep it alive while it is in its service; but with representatives the case will be different. Indeed, we shall be slow to believe that such influences could under any circumstances prevail with a western representative. But how much less reprehensible it is to oppose a measure of so much importance in the spirit of retaliation or because it has the support of a Senator or member whose course in some particular is thought to be objectionable? What the people will exact is that their representatives shall support the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal measure as an improvement of great importance and entirely worthy of their support on its merits.

THE insanity of the "organ" calls loudly for the interposition of its friends. Just view it, in this matter of the Governor's veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill. No epithet is too vile for the Executive; he is a traitor to his party, false to his friends, and has been bribed by opposition politicians! All this in denunciation of the Governor's action on a local bill for Philadelphia, but one that must be obnoxious to all who appreciate the theory of our government. Now turn to the Philadelphia papers, Republican, independent and Democratic. Naturally they must know something of the wishes of the people of the city with whom their interests are identified. Possibly as much as a journal printed at the opposite extreme of the State, "organ" though it be. Well, there is not a journal in Philadelphia that unqualifiedly supported the police bill; in some respects it was objectionable to them all, either in principle or in its details. The veto meets with universal approval from the people, and has the hearty indorsement of the influential press of the city. This would seem to be conclusive, only that our "organ" here insists the people have been terribly abused. The Philadelphia papers don't know it, and the "organ" for the first time in the era of its senility, "has the news exclusively." Poor organ. It absolutely reads out of the party the Philadelphia Republicans for their jubilation over GOV. GEARY's veto of a local bill.

THE movement of Senator SHERMAN in behalf of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, meets with a very cordial indorsement from the Republican press, not absolutely committed to antiquated doctrines. To be sure, Senator SUMNER replied to Mr. SHERMAN that the Foreign Committee of the Senate was not aware of the existence of war in Cuba. But this will strike the country as a sorry quibble unworthy Mr. SUMNER. One fact should be conclusive on the point. Since the declaration of Cuban independence sixteen months ago, Spain has raised one hundred thousand men in Cuba and at home for the suppression of the rebellion, and yet the Cubans hold more territory than they did a year ago. Is not this something like war? And does not the purchase by Spain of thirty gunboats, indicate the existence of hostilities of a formidable character; certainly of a character sufficient to vindicate the concession of belligerent rights to the Cubans?

PHILADELPHIA SUPPORTS GOVERNOR GEARY.

The Republicans of Philadelphia warmly support the action of Governor GEARY in vetoing the Metropolitan Police Bill. The opinion that the bill would prove an aggravation rather than a cure for the evils under which the city now suffers, is concurred in by the Republican press, with two exceptions, and these are so feeble as to amount to a virtual admission that the veto is right and a deliverance from a power that would prove potent only for evil. The Republican party in the city is all the stronger for the veto, for the evidence is complete that the Governor has conformed his action to its views and wishes. To this conclusion we are drawn by the facts that aside from those expecting to reap some personal advantage in administering the new law, the Republican leaders, masses and press of the city opposed its passage, and failing in that, petitioned the Governor to veto it. Of this the reader can judge from the following quotations:

[From the Inquirer.]

Governor Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police bill is an admirable document, and we consider it of even more importance than his military victories. The glory of the soldier will fade with time. Far away in futurity, three or four years hence, people will forget his daring deeds on Lookout Mountain and in Virginia, and the title of Major-General Geary will arouse no enthusiasm. But he will be remembered as the man who vetoed the Police bill, and that will be more honor than he has a right to expect.

[From the Inquirer.]

Philadelphia owes a large debt of gratitude to Gov. Geary for the very determined attitude he assumed in vetoing the Metropolitan Police Bill. The measure of the political elements of his party were strong to bear upon him with peculiar force, and it was greatly to his honor that he was enabled to stand firmly to his duty in the emergency. A veto under the circumstances was an extreme measure, almost as difficult to decide against as for. The need of Philadelphia for a better police system than she now suffers from was very great. This bill provided at least a change, and it had moreover the almost solid indorsement of the Governor's own party. All these consideration had weight, yet the Governor's veto will find with the approbation of all the true friends of Philadelphia.

[From the Day.]

This act of manly independence will redound to the Governor's credit by and by. Its immediate result is a heightened sense of security. Mark how the organs of clique will let up the dogs of war on the Governor's track! At last we have an assurance, that however legislatures may prostitute their powers and conspire to defeat the will of the people, Executives will stand by the people, and the public they intelligently defy. The authors of the late bill are themselves now busily engaged, and buried, as well as its advocates, have now leisure for reflection. If, by and by, will not reflect on their folly, or otherwise, they will but dash themselves against a rock.

[From the North American.]

While the veto message of Governor is many of its parts is open to severe criticism for the sophistry of its reasoning, the absurdity of its logic, and the incorrect one that the particular bill was highly objectionable in its provisions, yet we are glad it came, and always have been, of the opinion that a properly organized Metropolitan police force would be a great improvement upon the present system; but the bill just vetoed did not meet that desired end. The method of appointing the commission named was in itself inefficient, and the whole scheme of the bill, to be acceptable and useful, such a measure should be adopted by the people of Philadelphia themselves.

[From the Press, (urging feeble exceptions.)]

Perhaps the veto of the Metropolitan Police bill was generally expected. The veto, therefore, constituted as a fact, carried no disappointment with it.

We have steadily declared (and up to the passage of the bill advocated) an immediate elective commission. Indeed, in the event of the bill's passage, we preferred to overlook the errors it contained, which a very little time would have remedied, in order to save the reform to the people. Had our contemporaries acted as promptly here, they might have become possibility of securing something that could not be the best reform. The governor's veto does fail to trace any of their reasonings in the veto message.

[From the Lodger.]

The Governor's veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill has saved the city from a great wrong. His act is sound in principle and timely in its exercise and influence. He deserves the thanks of good citizens of all parties, for the veto he has exercised. The message returning the bill, but commend the document to the attention of our readers. It is one of the ablest and severest rebukes to the Legislature it has been our fate to read. Its arguments and admonitions to which our citizens should give heed.

[From the Inquirer.]

Much as we desire the establishment of a Metropolitan Police, the abuses and outrages connected with the present system, and ambitious aspirations for relief on the city from its inefficient force we believe that the new police force would be a great deal more harm than good, and we therefore thank the Governor for his veto of the bill. We have freely censured some of his official actions heretofore, and we will regret that he did not now sustain them. Such scrutinized bills presented for his signature with the care he has displayed in this instance, can be followed by no little credit for his sturdy opposition to this last legislative monstrosity.

[From the Bulletin, (pitily objecting.)]

The Governor's veto of the Police bill is correct to the precise shame of the bill, only on the ground that the particular Commissioners named were not, as a whole, the strongest or best that could have been selected. We believed that an objection from the Governor on *this point* might have been made by an agreement upon a different set of Commissioners. We have never opposed the principle of the bill. On the contrary, it is a matter of history that the Republican party won its last victory in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania by virtue of the pledge given to the people that they should have a good Metropolitan force. The Governor does not refer at all to the only point of objection which this paper has offered to the bill, but rests almost wholly upon a *theoretical* difficulty which is practicable, for the present, and not for long, under the *practical* danger and disgrace of the present Democratic police.

AMERICAN NEGLECT OF EDUCATION.

An American summoned by foreign assaults upon our institutions, or prompted by patriotism to defend them, confidently points to our common schools and to the general interest taken in popular education as things in which we may glory without fear that our pretensions can be gainsaid, or denied. When pressed by facts apparently adverse to his argument, he may copiously cite praises bestowed upon us for these advantages, by British Tories and by avowed enemies of democracy of all classes. As for the republicans and liberals of the old world, many volumes have been written and published by them for the purpose of commending our educational spirit and example to the admiration and imitation of those who envy and malign us.

In this world of unfaltering conflict between good and evil, between progression and retrogression, it is, perhaps, never wise to indulge in exultation over what we have achieved. The laurels won by victory over ignorance can be kept green only by incessant battle. With regard to this subject of popular education in particular, much of the complacency which has been so common among us has been unwarranted by facts. We have too frequently forgotten or overlooked the achievements of other nations, and we have too much over estimated the performance of our own. Two or three illustrations of the subject are all that we at present purpose to indicate. A careful examination of what Scotland, within the last one hundred and fifty years, has done in the cause of the education of the people would by itself suffice to make us modest in our claims of merit in the same direction.

Switzerland also and some of the German States must be admitted to be considerably in advance of us both in the general diffusion, and in the solid character of the instruction imparted by the State to its children; and in connection with these European countries, it is worth mentioning that despotic Austria has recently inaugurated a system of common schools, which, in various excellence, probably surpasses all other existing systems. These, however, are all Christian countries, and we may allege that, in view of their antiquity, it is their shame not to have begun to educate the people centuries ago. Some may even claim that their modern educational zeal was, perhaps, kindled by our example. The correctness of such a claim we neither concede nor deny—but point to the other side of the world to an ancient nation in respect to which no similar claim can be laid in. Travelers in China inform us that the Chinese are a nation of readers, and that the taste for books seems to be as widely spread abroad as the ability to enjoy them. All classes read. We have high authority for the statement that "the first Chinaman who is unable to read in his own language has yet to arrive in California." Coming farther West we learn that "the Sultan of Turkey has lately established a system of compulsory education throughout the Ottoman empire." The course of study prescribed comprises the alphabet, the Koran, the Tedjvid and book of morals, catechism, writing, elements of arithmetic, Turkish history, elements of geography, epitome of practical education. In this course girls as well as boys are instructed. For non-attendance fines are inflicted on the parents, and if these should prove ineffectual, the children are withdrawn from their parents' guardianship.

In illustration of our own shortcomings in this important matter abundant statistics are at hand. Two or three general facts show clearly beyond dispute that as a nation we are still far from appreciating the necessity of popular education to the prosperous and successful operation of our free institutions. As it is considered disgraceful not to be able to read, it is probable ful not to be able to read, it is probable that, in taking the census, many were reported as possessing this accomplishment who either could not read, or read with such difficulty that their skill was of little use to them. Yet according to the Census Report of 1860, "more than one out of every six adults in the United States were *analphabeti*, or unable to read." A competent gentleman who has prepared statistical tables for the Department of Education, Dr. LEE, expresses the opinion that, at present, seven millions of the American people are unable to read. In some of the territories education has been wholly neglected. In New Mexico two generations have grown up ignorant of the language of the people who govern them, while in Utah a condition of things nearly as unsatisfactory exists.

Perhaps in considering the subject of popular education we are not sufficiently accustomed to look abroad over the entire country. Under our republican system, the destinies of all the people of all the States are bound together, and the efficiency of the schools in one region cannot compensate bad schools, or the absence of schools in other regions. A Department of Education in Washington, ably and energetically managed, seems indispensable that the wants of the whole country in this direction may be adequately attended to.

SENATOR HOWARD'S bill, to secure to the credit of the tax-payers the interest upon all the "unexpended balances" in the county, extends to the large fund under the control of the Central Board of Education. This Board, or certain members of it, seem to regard the bill as a reflection upon them personally; and complain of the indignity put upon them by proposing to take the funds out of their hands without even consulting them. They accordingly appointed a committee, at the last meeting, to procure such modifications as would place at least a portion of the funds under the control of the Board, and render the legislation less objectionable to them. This view is altogether unwarranted, as the bill *reflects* upon nothing but the *system* of using public moneys for private advantage. If this is offensive to anybody the Senator who drafted the bill is certainly not to blame. As to "consultation" with the Board, the bill was published in all the newspapers, and as public officers they were bound to take cognizance of it. It treats this Board just as it treats all other officers having the people's money, and because they are a Board of "respectable and responsible gentlemen," is no reason why there should be any exceptions in the law in their favor. The people indorse the principle of the bill as correct, and it should be passed without special clauses in favor of any individual or Board.

THE brain capacity of convicts is successfully utilized in Michigan State Prison, at Jackson. In the shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements is a turning lathe, doing the work of a dozen persons and better than by hand, the invention of a convict named Hinton, which turns sticks of variable thickness, and of any degree of crookedness, short of a double bow-knot. It is principally used in turning scythe-snaths, but it will perform any other sort of twisted work equally well. The Detroit *Post*, from which we derive these facts, remarks that "the convicts who are confined in penitentiaries, are not always the blockheads of society, by any means. On the contrary, they contain a class of intellectual "sharpers," possessing more than an average amount of mechanical ingenuity. Many of them are men of some education, and of really fine native abilities." The *Post* maintains that the State, while not only ignores, but theoretically, at least, condemns the doing of any priceless fund of ingenuity or capacity for brain-work, is just as much entitled to it as the physical labor of convicts.

THE English newspapers have borrowed another idea from us. This time it is that of an agency for the sale of the trashy and exciting news telegraphically. Heretofore they have been far behind the world in this respect. Their plan is comprehensive and perfect apparently, but as we have here, experience will be necessary to give it successful operation; much will depend in the degree of co-operation afforded by the telegraph lines, which in England is monopolized by the Government, and nothing to particularly commend, and hardly worth mentioning even now, in comparison with what will be exacted, and to some means obtained in the future. Considering the vast area of country covered, the amount and variety of matter telegraphed, probably the Western Press Association takes the lead in this country. It is, however, learning its apprenticeship on and how to mend them. Not only in England but in this country, a new departure is about to be taken in these matters, demonstrating the enterprising character of the press. The public will chiefly be benefitted.

TRULY is this the day of canals. So much for the partial success of the Suez affair. In several quarters of the globe similar projects are talked of. Wherever an isthmus is found you may be sure that some one has evil intentions concerning it. Indeed, the feeling of cutting it can be thus described. The latest, to this date, conception of the kind is a canal uniting the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from the Shediac Harbor, which is at the head of the Bay of Fundy, to Bay Verta, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is only about sixteen miles. This narrow neck of land presents no engineering difficulties, and it is only necessary to put the work through but a reasonable degree of energy, with the requisite amount of cash. To this end the Government of the Dominion has been appealed to, which, let us say, is very much like appealing to a dry stump for sap. Any one with a tolerable knowledge of the products of the country, and a map before him, will be able to have a pretty good idea of the importance of such a work.

LONG ISLAND just at present is greatly excited over the advancement Mormonism is making there. Here is a specimen of the arguments in defense of polygamy by Elder Thomas Jackson. He claimed that the present condition of society demanded that this doctrine should be practiced by a large number, or else in a short time society would be entirely corrupt. He stated that in New York city there were 30,000 more marriageable women than men; and that in New England the women were 200 per cent. in excess of the men. He also claimed that in Salt Lake City, with 20,000 inhabitants, there was not a single prostitute; that in New York City, where this peculiar institution was condemned, and within the hearing of five hundred elders, there could be found 20,000 young woman who lived by sin. The speaker said that the large preponderance of women in this country made a life of toil or of shame necessary for them unless polygamy is practiced.

IT IS complained that the wholesale fish caught by means of ponds by hundreds of thousands of tons in the spawning season, is rapidly extinguishing the fish in our lakes, and it is earnestly recommended that the practice be stopped while there is still time. To catch this year in Lake Michigan is not half the usual quantity. Not the lake region only but nearly the whole country is interested in having this destruction arrested. Michigan has legislated, and the action of Ohio will be invoked.

THE Boston *Transcript* is disposed to be facetious over Chief Justice Chase and his decision, as witness the following:

The legal tender decision is considered by many rather tough.

The man whose face is on what the Supreme Court calls "irredeemable paper currency" has some check to turn his back on his portrait.

The chief justice seems to have been unable to identify himself with the ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

No man ever pronounced against his own issue to the extent of Chief Justice Chase.

GEN. FRANCIS A. WALKER has resigned his position as Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, and entered upon duty as Superintendent of the Census, on Wednesday. He is appointed under the old law of 1850, which is still in force, though Congress is laboring after something different, if not better. From present appearances, however, the census will probably be all taken and over with before any bill is passed.

THE Committee to investigate the Methodist Book Concern of New York have made a majority and minority report. The former can see nothing wrong and whitewash every thing and everybody. The minority review the charges and produce the evidence of "irregularity." This state of things destroys confidence, to restore which the Concern must be placed in other hands.

IT was not mere idle talk with the Republicans of Connecticut in State Convention assembled, when they declared their belief that the experience of the year has confirmed their confidence in "the integrity, ability and patriotism of Gen. Grant." The New York *Sun's* influence in the State is manifestly small.

IN regard to the experiment going on in Washington to utilize petroleum as fuel, we learn that for the past two months the daily duty of the apparatus has been to drive a thirty-horse power engine, with a common thirty-five-foot cylindrical boiler. Reference to the work on Cumberland coal show that the average pressure of steam with coal fuel under the same boiler is thirty-five pounds; the coal fires being raked out and the ash-pits closed, the pressure becomes reduced to twenty-five pounds. The gas fires then being started the pressure is increased to seventy pounds in the twenty minutes. This service is performed at an expense of one gallon of crude petroleum, at about four-cent, seventeen cents. The capacity of the present apparatus is estimated at twenty thousand cubic feet of gas per hour, equally adapted for fuel or for illuminating purposes. The fire thus produced, when compressed and regulated, is free from neither smoke, dust, nor ashes. As a matter of comparative economy the results thus far seem to be of great promise.

A WASHINGTON letter says that occasionally one of those vulgar women who cannot talk English find their way into good society there. One of them was at the reception in honor of Prince Arthur, and the writer says: "During twenty minutes the young woman managed to bring in every current vulgarism, and broke down the Prince in detail. Every day may have been to listen to this choice well of English much defiled. He took especial pride in primely finished. The end of her high-flavored phrases which met the astonished ear of the Prince, was a shriek of laughter, which, while it could be declared to be heard in the dressing room above stairs, [it is thought that young woman will hardly tread the steps of that stately mansion again this winter.

A PLAN for a uniform railroad gauge is under consideration of railroad men and members of Congress. Five-sixths of the roads in the country have the same gauge—four feet eight and a half inches. To bring the other six-tenths to the easiest and cheapest plan, it is proposed that after a given day, no road shall be a post road that does not conform to this gauge. The expense of changing a five feet gauge to conform to this plan, will not exceed $200 per mile, and it is believed that most of the roads could make the change at a less expense. As there are less than eight thousand miles of road requiring alteration, the whole cost of the work would not exceed $1,600,000. This sum would, perhaps, be saved to the country, by the change, in one year.

LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

Its Effect—Outstanding Obligations.

It is stated that the New York Fire Insurance Companies have out about ten million dollars of loans on real estate, which were made prior to 1862, and on which payment in gold will now be called for. The Life Insurance Companies of New York, five a different statement, several officers stating that they would not insist on gold in the payment of mortgages made prior to 1862. The following table shows the outstanding obligations of the several States contracted prior to the operation of the Legal Tender act, and which fall within the operation of Chief Justice Chase's decision:

Pennsylvania	$ 9,660,000
New York (less Sinking Fund), about	14,332,000
Louisiana (exclusive of Consolidated Bank and Citizens' Bank Loans)	3,918,000
Massachusetts	11,898,000
North Carolina	15,116,000
Arkansas	3,433,000
Maine	1,196,000
Vermont	627,000
Ohio	10,414,000
Maryland	6,124,000
New Hampshire	880,000
Indiana, about	1,500,000
Georgia	2,542,000
Iowa	500,000
New Jersey	1,398,000
Missouri	12,743,000
Illinois	5,062,000
Rhode Island	30,000
Michigan (including school fund)	5,182,000
Connecticut	4,000,000
Tennessee Railroad	$20,185,000
Sterling	3,243,000
	23,496,000
Kentucky	3,905,000
Kansas	150,000
Minnesota	32,808,000
South Carolina, about	4,14,5,000
Alabama	4,175,000
Total	$183,331,000

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New cases of the relapsing fever occur in New York. The disease is carried from place to place by vagrant wanderers, who will sleep in a different place each night, and in this manner it is, at times, difficult to trace the origin. The disease is on the decrease, owing to the watchfulness of the authorities.

The wife of New York, to whom Mrs. Stowe sent her "Vindication," with the compliments of the author, returned the precious volume with the following indorsement: "Life is too short—excuse me."

Now, though it is true that the President retains a discretionary power in this respect, and will exercise it whenever the interests of the institution seem to require, yet it is also the fact that such interruptions of study have been of rare occurrence, and only caused, in the beginning, by the smallness of the number of students, or a single nuisance having taken place during the recent fall term, and only two during the preceding spring, or first term after the reopening of the institution,—the first of one day's duration, and the other of a week's; the latter having been mainly caused by the necessary absence of three members of the Faculty, which advantage was taken of the occasion to get in the corn and remove some of the rubbish from which the writer's acquaintances had left in the building and on the grounds. When, however, the number of students shall reach one hundred, which will be do it present year, these occasional interruptions can entirely cease, and when up to four hundred, the Farm can be worked in the best manner by the ordinary details of students subject to that kind of work.

A word of additional expanation is here proper to prevent misunderstanding. This is not an agricultural and industrial school, though it does claim to be as thoroughly literary and scientific as any college in the land. While the undersigned has control in it, however, the industrial feature shall be retained, not only as a matter of obedience to law, but of the soundest educational policy. At present, the average of farm labor required of each student in the first and second and of those intended for the business of agriculture in the third of the five college classes, is only ten hours a week; while those designed for other pursuits are entirely exempt from farm labor in the fourth and fifth classes; the labor time for the latter four hours per day on alternate days, except Saturday, which is devoted to scientific work in the direction of their intended professions. This is reasonable time for the training of any sound mind, and is the college unless willing that it shall be submitted to, students being left entirely free to attend on other terms.

The writer makes sneering allusion to the harvest reception of the class of '69, in the spring term last week in July, and to the annual agricultural exhibitions of the Agricultural Societies for the election of College Trustees, on the first Wednesday in September, and during the whole time on the ground had neither reason to regret those festivals nor for the absence of the writer. On the contrary, the first, though a mere excitement, in the sense of being a novelty, was taken its place in the catalogue as a permanent arrangement, and the other, which, by the by, is exploded by neglect of duty, equally promotive of the good of the College, can trace to the effect of those annual meetings, and to the information as to the character and condition of the institution thus disseminated, the choice of quite a number of students to the full last term, and the prospect of a still larger number for the present term. So true is it, that this College needs only to be seen and known to discover its claims to favor in the amplest and most humiliating style; and folding their handkerchiefs, "moist with pathos," their dignity, "quietly withdrawn," the writer, followed shortly afterward by their chivalric leader, solitary and decidedly crestfallen.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter from Dr. Burroughs, President of the Institution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Anonymous attacks generally meet with that degree of attention which malignity covered by cowardice deserves. Sometimes, however, the calumniator may be so adroit in his vocation as to deceive those who are unaware of his motives and not conversant with the subject of his slanders. The COMMERCIAL of the 21st inst. had a communication of such apparent reality yet actual falsehood, in relation to this institution, that a sense of duty requires it to be noticed, however unpleasant the task. In dealing with the writer's misstatements, I shall leave his motives to those who are better acquainted with the cause of his bitterness, and confine myself to the correction of his misrepresentations.

The writer pretends to have been a recent eye-witness to the so-called facts he recounts, and wishes it understood that he visited the college during the present vacation, which began on the 16th of December. Now, it is asserted that he has neither been seen on the college grounds, during this vacation nor during the year 1869, and further, that he was not in the vicinity during the same time so far as is publicly known. The truth, no doubt, is, that he has not been nearer than Pittsburg, in passing along the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the exercise of his present vocation, and that the few facts with which he garnishes his many falsehoods date back to a period in the history of the institution, with which, beyond question, he is well acquainted, and when a number of its employees left the college for the college good. With these by-past transactions I have no concern, except to protest against their being attributed to the present, and to endeavor to guard the future from their repetition.

And now for the more prominent of the misrepresentations:

The assertion that "Students who work industriously on the farm are readily excused when they fail in their recitations," is an unmitigated falsehood. Independently of the fact that a practice of this kind would be ruinous to the reputation of the college, sensible men will know, without being told, that the industrious and faithful in one trust are generally industrious and faithful in others. Although every student is required to labor at least three hours per day on alternate days, except Saturday, which is devoted to scientific work in the direction of their intended professions, the ordinary details of labor are not exacting, and fall chiefly upon the poor and indigent, who are willing that it shall be submitted to, students being left entirely free to attend on other terms.

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NOTICE.—J. H. HILLERMAN, OF THE City of Pittsburgh, having by deed of voluntary assignment, dated January 10th, 1870, assigned and transferred his property, real and personal, to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of the firm and its creditors, all persons indebted to the said Hillerman are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him will make known the same without delay.
ROBERT KERR,
Assignee of J. H. Hillerman,
No. 75 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of JOSEPH DORRINGTON, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, on the day first, to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay to
FRANK C. DORRINGTON,
Turtlecreek, Allegheny county, Pa.
January 22, 1870. M

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Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills
SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached
Utica and Pequot Sheetings.
NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN
Barnsley Damask Table Linens,
SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS
AND
Sheeting Linens,
IN FULL ASSORTMENT.
New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
A Very Superior Quality of
BLACK ALPACA,
32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.
HENRY BIER. GUSTAVUS BASCH.
HENRY BIER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
BELL
AND
Brass Founders.
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.
MALEABLE AND GREY IRON FITTINGS,
GAS PIPE AND TUBING.
Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,
ALL GLOBE PATTERN.
IRON COCKS.
BRASS WORK, of every description, for Steam, Water and Oil.
Manufacturers of John M. Cooper & Co.'s
Improved Balance-Wheel Steam Pump.
Agents for DREYFUS' PATENT OILERS, the best in the market.
Corner of Pike and Thirteenth Sts.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,
Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts, Hinges and Screws, Thumb Latches, Sash Weights, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works, Canal Road, Penn Township, Allegheny county. P. O. address, Lock Box 304, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse, corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO,
Manufacturers of Every Description of
STEEL.
BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND BLISTER PLOW STEEL,
SPRING AND AXLE, CROSS-CUT AND SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS and SPRING STEEL,
BELT PUNCHES and PUNCHING,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
93 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CLASS MANUFACTURERS.
Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory, BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham, Warehouse, 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
GLASS. GLASS.
PHOENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND ENTERPRISE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CUL

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits,

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 12, 1870.

There is no special change at the close of another week to note in our money market. The general features of the market have been much the same as during the previous week. Money is in sufficient supply to meet the legitimate wants of the different classes of borrowers, who are graded according to their financial standing, and have to pay for the use of money in proportion to the risk incurred by the lender, or the character of the security offered.

—A word of warning to the National banks comes from Washington. The Comptroller of the Currency is notified that many National banks are charging usurious rates of interest, and he has addressed a letter to many of these banks, calling their attention to the matter, and telling them that the discontent on the part of the public is such that if the practice is not stopped he may be compelled to institute proceedings against them under the Bank act for forfeiture of their charters.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, February 12, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
February 7	$ 751,292 38	$ 66,543 99
February 8	1,030,706 93	113,344 66
February 9	466,378 32	73,949 45
February 10	505,152 47	84,274 47
February 11	580,835 66	122,256 79
February 12	424,251 96	96,028 24
Total	$3,356,655 24	$667,396 57
Same time 1869	2,950	14,197
Same time 1868	2,600	13,285
Same time 1867	2,600	13,285
Same time 1866	2,600	13,285
Same time 1865	2,600	13,285
Same time

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

SHUT UP.—The watch house office is locked up until two o'clock every afternoon.

THE JAIL FILE.—Thirteen commitments were entered on the jail file on Saturday and Sunday.

MEET THIS EVENING.—The Firemen's Association will hold a meeting this evening. A full attendance of the members is desired, as important business will likely come up for consideration.

OVERCOAT STOLEN.—The office of Alderman E. S. Morrow, of the Sixth ward, was entered by a thief, on Friday evening, during the temporary absence of the Squire, and a valuable overcoat belonging to that gentleman, stolen.

MUDDY.—The crossings in the vicinity of the Union Depot were in a very muddy condition on Saturday, and well polished boots soon lost their brilliancy in passing through the mire. The change in the weather yesterday produced a temporary improvement, however.

IN another column will be found an advertisement of valuable property at the corner of Pitt street and Duquesne way. The natural advantages of this property will be greatly enhanced by the projected improvement of the Erie Canal and the Ohio river.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Thursday, a sad accident befel a little daughter of Evans Jones, Esq., member of Common Council from the Fourteenth ward. She was sitting on a high chair when she fell from it, sustaining internal injuries which resulted in death some seventeen hours afterwards.

NEW STATION HOUSE.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company have erected a new station house at the Sharpsburg bridge. We presume a watchman will be employed at the crossing. Several very narrow escapes have been made by teamsters driving over the road at this point, and a watchman is badly needed.

REPORTED APPOINTMENT.—It was reported in this city yesterday that D. L. Smith, of Allegheny city, an ex-member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, has been appointed by Governor Geary on Saturday, to the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures for Allegheny county, and is to receive his commission on Wednesday.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday evening last, Peter Byers, a resident of East Liberty, while passing the grain elevator, on his way to the Union Depot, to take the 8:30 P. M. train for East Liberty, was assaulted by two men, knocked down and robbed of a pocketbook containing twenty-eight dollars, a watch and other valuables. No clue to the rascals exists.

SILVER SHOP ROBBED.—The shop of Mr. A. Ellison, silver smith, No. 6 Duquesne way, was entered by thieves on Friday night, and a lot of pure silver, of the value of $20 carried off. The loss was not discovered until Mr. Ellison opened Saturday morning. Suspecting one David Pogue as the thief, a warrant was issued against him for larceny before Mayor Brush, and a warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

PERSONAL.—Among the names sent to the Senate by President Grant is that of T. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Matamoras. Mr. Wilson formerly resided in this city, and is well known here. He was years ago a printer, and afterwards studied law with the Hon. Wilson McCandless. While Consul at Bahai it will be remembered that he took possession of the rebel privateer Florida and brought her to Washington. He was subsequently appointed Consul to Honolulu.

THE CANTATA CONCERT.—A very interesting feature of the *Canta Society's* concert to-morrow evening will be the performance of the *Agnus Dei*, composed for the Society by Prof. Joseph Ebert, one of its members, who is well known as a teacher of piano playing in our city. The *Agnus Dei* is written for solos, chorus and orchestra, and by its originality, beauty of melody, rich harmonic effects and admirable instrumentation, reflects great credit on the composer. The high character of the work is sufficiently proved by its performance by the Society, under direction of Mr. Tetedoux.

TWO MARRIAGES IN A NIGHT.—About eleven o'clock Friday night, Alderman McMasters was aroused from his slumbers by a loud rapping at his door, and on arising he was met by a couple hymenially inclined. The service was performed in the usual bland style of the Squire and he retired, but scarcely had an hour elapsed until he was again aroused, and for a similar purpose. This time the couple were strangers from the East, going to Chicago, and concluded to be married here instead of there. Their wishes were gratified and they departed as happy as happy could be. The Alderman was not disturbed any more during the night.

Literary Society Organized.

A literary society has been organized in connection with the High School at McKeesport. The following is a list of the officers recently elected:

President—F. G. Harrison.
Vice President—Mr. J. Lyman.
Secretary—Miss Julia Shaw.
Treasurer—Miss E. O'Neill.

The society is said to be in a flourishing condition, and is increasing its list of members rapidly. Messrs. Lyman and Scrimshire have been quite active in starting the society which will likely furnish many agreeable literary entertainments to the citizens of McKeesport.

How to Get a Piano or Organ.

In these days of refinement and comfort no home, "be it ever so humble," is complete without a piano or organ, with which to sweeten the hours of leisure and rest. But how to get one is the problem, when you haven't got the money to pay down for one. Mellor & Hoene, the wide-awake music dealers, of 53 Fifth avenue, have solved this problem by the adoption of their new renting plan, by which you can wait any length of time to suit your convenience, and make arrangements to have the rent money go toward the purchase of the instrument. By this plan every one can soon have a piano or organ of their own in the house. Try all means, stop in at Mellor & Hoene's and examine their beautiful stock, and hear their prices, before you buy. No. 53 Fifth avenue, next door below Masonic Hall.

An Elopement—The Parties Don't Come this Way and Sue an Item is spoiled.

On Friday evening the following telegram was received at the watch house office:

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1870.

To the Chief of Police, Pittsburgh:

One John Short, scar on his cheek, pitted with small pox, five feet eight inches high, left Philadelphia on the eight o'clock train this morning with my wife; think he is bound for Springfield, Illinois. My wife has got light hair, blue eyes, wine colored dress black cloth coat with cape, squirrel furs and pink bonnet. Short has a wife in Trenton, New Jersey with whom he has lived for years. Arrest them and telegraph me at 303 Chestnut street. Look out for them for several days.

ROBERT E. ——.

In accordance with the wishes of Mr. C., officers were sent to the Union Depot to await the arrival of the eastern train, which came in at 10:20 Friday night. They closely scanned all of the passengers, but failed to discover the lady with a "wine colored dress and a pink bonnet, or John Short, with a scar on his cheek." Afterwards, in conversation with the Conductor of the train, the officers ascertained that the parties had got off at Downingtown, a point thirty-four miles west of Philadelphia. Thus a prospective item is spoiled.

Diseased Meat Seized.

During the perambulations of Meat Inspector Thomas Lindsay, on Saturday last, he discovered in the meat shop of one Louis Boyer, in the Twelfth ward, almost an entire beef which the shop contained for exposure for sale, and which on inspection was found to be entirely unfit for use. The prietor or the establishment were questioned concerning the matter, when the beef was developed that the beef had been purchased from a man by the name of Daniel Mike, who, a few days ago, sold Daniel Mike, a butcher of Lawrenceville, two calves, entirely too young to be fit for use. The inspector told Mr. Boyer that he could have the choice of two things, namely: Either to remove the beef at once and consign it to the waters of the Allegheny river, or accompany him (the Inspector) to the Mayor's office where suit would be instituted against him. The shop keeper chose the former, and Mr. Lindsay went with him and saw the diseased meat thrown into the Allegheny. In connection with the purchase of Lawrenceville butcher, it is but proper to state that the alleged sale of the beef and the kill the calves until old enough to make the veal of use. Deputy Mayor Cartwright has the case under consideration. Mr. Lindsay should persevere in his good work, and in doing so will receive the thanks of the entire community.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Thomes H. Hunter, February 12, 1870:

David S. Walker to Letilia C. Kennedy; February 5, 1870; 21 by 100 feet on Isabella street, Allegheny.....$5,300
James S. Craft to Fifth Methodist Church, Pittsburg; lot on Murphy street, Fourteenth ward.....$2,000
Welsh Congregational Church, East Birmingham to Samuel J. Thomas; December 18, 1869; 40 by 99 feet, Wright's alley, East Birmingham.....$150
Philippena and Amelia Ihmsen to Nicolaus Hary and Henry Miller; November 24, 1869; 48 by 109 feet on Ihmsen street, Ormsby borough.....$1,900
William B. Lea to William Nixon; April 1, 1868; 34 acres in Scott township.....$4,000
Christ. Heckel to Edwin Bindley; January 4, 1870; 35 by 122 feet on Larimer street, East Liberty.....$300
Franz Hegertie to Edmund Bindley; Jan. 4, 1870; 35 by 122 feet, on same street.....$300
Catharine Fogerty to Francis McDowell; Jan. 29, 1870; 20 by 90 feet on Jackson street, Allegheny.....$1,750
John B. Graves to Rebecca R. Love; 20 by 90 feet on Congress street, Pittsburgh.....$2,000
Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to John Kelly; Aug. 3, 1869; 100 feet on Duncan street, Pittsburgh.....$10
Chas. Schleiper to Samuel Lowenstein; Jan. 29, 1870; 19 by 95 feet on Boyle street, Alleghe'y.....$3,400

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Second Day of the New Synod—Permanent organization Effected.

The new Synod of the Reformed Church convened at nine o'clock, on Saturday morning, in Grace Church, corner of Grant and Webster streets.

In the absence of Rev. N. P. Hacke, D. D., President *pro tem*, Rev. J. S. Shoemaker was called to the Chair, and conducted religious service. After these introductory exercises, the minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

A number of ministers and elders now appeared and were added to the roll.

The Synod then proceeded to effect a permanent organization with the following result: Permanent President, Rev. J. K. Levan; Stated Clerk, Rev. W. K. Krebs; Corresponding Clerk, Rev. J. G. Shoemaker; Treasurer, Elder W. E. Schmertz.

The rules of order of the eastern district of the Synod were adopted as the rules of order for this Synod.

The President announced the following Committee on Religious Services: Revs. W. K. Krebs, T. J. Craig, and D. O. Shoemaker. The Committee reported soon after the appointments for the following Sabbath.

Synod then proceeded to select a name for this Synod. The following names were proposed: Pittsburgh, Central, Allegheny and Fourth. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to a committee.

The hours of meeting were fixed as follows: Synod to meet at 9 A. M., and adjourn at 11½ A. M., and 2 P. M. and adjourn at 5 P. M.

A number of members asked to be excused from further attendance upon the sessions of the Synod, which was granted.

Synod then adjourned.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

Reception of Insane Patients.

Legal Mode of Procedure to Commit to the Hospital—The Temporarily Insane from Drink—Their Commitment and Maintenance—A Correct Statement of a Case Noticed on Saturday.

In Saturday's issue there appeared an item referring to extravagant prices for boarding at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont. Since then Mr. John Harper, President of the Board of Managers, and other connected with the Institution, have called at this office in relation to the matter. Mr. Harper exhibited a letter from the Physician and Superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. J. A. Reed, stating that when the gentleman referred to was first the at hospital he remained, as stated, only seven days, when he announced his intention of returning to the city. He was not insane, as two physicians had certified, but was only suffering from excessive drinking, and there was no power to keep him at the hospital. After reasoning with him for a long time, the physician told him that he would forfeit his boarding money if he went away, but he said he didn't care, and departed. Friday last when the patient was presented at the hospital a second time, the officer who accompanied him stated that not the requisite papers, and it would be a direct violation of the laws, as will be seen below, for the physician to have received him without a certificate of insanity. In reference to the board matter, the Superintendent has this to say; nothing was said about money except by the parties themselves, and they were told over and over again that the point at issue was not money; "that what was all right; that the proper legal papers was what was wanted, and a full compliance with the law would have to be had." The physician further says that he intended, to apply the balance of the money first paid to his boarding while he is in the hospital now. The President of the Board of Managers says that the physician always pays the board over to the treasurer, and it is invariably forfeited if the person leaves before his time expires. Applications, however, to have the money refunded are sometimes made to the directors, and if three managers so order, which is frequently the case, a refunding warrant is drawn, accompanying the letter of the physician, which was addressed to the President and not intended for publication, was a note from the latter to Mr. Harper. When Finnegan died, the girl was removed to her grandmother's house, and Col. Baird was appointed her guardian by the Probate Court of Jefferson county. The grandmother, with Mr. Baird's consent, left the child with a Mr. Woods, where Mr. Berry was to care for her. In the meantime, Mr. James Hunter, the superintendent of Mrs. Finnegan, who had resided at Steubenville, but now resides at No. 21 Lacock street, Allegheny, went down to Woods', got possession of the child, and brought her to Allegheny.

The Court stated that his duty was very plain —that it could not fail to recognize the fact that Colonel Baird was the legal custodian of the child.

The little girl was therefore remanded into the custody of Colonel Baird, and seemed quite willing to go with him.

MOTIONS FOR NEW TRIALS.

In the case of Hockheimer vs. Vogel and Walker, plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial.

In the case of McElroy vs. J. W. Barker & Co., defendants' counsel moved for a new trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day: No. 214, Carline vs Campbell et ux.
No. 226, Schmidt vs. Ehrgott.
No. 240, Hebler vs. Kichel.
No. 184, Kennedy et. al. vs. Dithridge.
No. 218, Steen v. Gilmore.
No. 352, Sutton vs. Hansen.
No. 372, Collins et. al, vs. Rea.
No. 361, Haskins vs Swan.
No. 364, Reed vs. Lee.
No. 365, Monroe et. al, vs. Hayset. al.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Weckenmeyer vs. Bates, which occupied the Court during the whole of last week, has not yet been concluded.

The usual amount of routine business was transacted on Saturday.

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No. 131, St. Andrew's Church vs. Hoag.
No. 123, Barker et al. vs. Hoag et al.
No. 108, Irwin vs. Shaffer & Blunden.
No. 161, Hague vs. Wilson.
No. 169, Sturges Arnold & Co. vs. Shields' ear.
No. 171, Robenstein vs. P. F. and M. Turnpike Co.
No. 172, Simpson vs. Gilmore.
No. 179, Craig vs. Birch.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

A large number of road petitions, motions, etc., were disposed of in this Court.

John Vohr, convicted of misdemeanor in the sale of liquor to James Mesta, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Application for Discharge from the Workhouse.

Suit for the Custody of a Child.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The jury in the case of Snodgrass vs. Hill's Executors, agreed upon a verdict on Friday evening, but will not render it until this morning.

PETITIONS IN DIVORCE.

The following petitions in divorce were presented:

Catharine Kerr vs. James V. Kerr. Subpœna awarded.

M. R. Finicle vs. B. M. Finicle. Subpœna awarded.

APPLICATION FOR THE RELEASE OF A TAVERN KEEPER FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

Commonwealth ex. rel. Wm. Einstein vs. the Keeper of the County Workhouse, on writ of *habeas corpus*. Einstein was convicted some time since on nine different indictments for illegal liquor selling. He was sentenced to the Workhouse, and to pay certain fines and costs. The time of his sentence has expired, but the costs remain unpaid, and the keeper at the Workhouse refused to release him. The writ was applied for with a view of securing his discharge. It was held by the Court that the payment of the costs was a part of the punishment, and that he was to be committed until all the terms of the sentence had been complied with. Einstein was accordingly remanded to the Workhouse until costs charged against him are paid.

SUIT FOR THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

Commonwealth ex. rel. Mary Jane Hunter, *Habeas corpus*, Application to remove the custody of a child, Anna Margaret Finnegan, aged about four years, from the relatives that he resided at Steubenville, Ohio. Robert Finnegan, father of the child, to whom the child had resided in Steubenville for some years. His wife had died leaving two children. He was a good, faithful man, but before his death he became addicted to drink. The grandmother was to take care of the child until such time as Mr Berry could come for her. When Finnegan died, the girl was removed to her grandmother's house, and Col. Baird was appointed her guardian by the Probate Court of Jefferson county. The grandmother, with Mr. Baird's consent, left the child with a Mr. Woods, where Mr. Berry was to care for her. In the meantime, Mr. James Hunter, the superintendent of Mrs. Finnegan, who had resided at Steubenville, but now resides at No. 21 Lacock street, Allegheny, went down to Woods', got possession of the child, and brought her to Allegheny.

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John Vohr, convicted of misdemeanor in the sale of liquor to James Mesta, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

THE "CHALLENGE" OF REV. MR. RINE.

A Disapproval.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Church, held last week, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An advertisement has appeared in the *Evening Chronicle* of January 26th, 1870, over the signature of Rev. D. I. K. Rine, pastor of the Second Methodist Church, Allegheny, of a nature calculated to wound the feelings of worthy ministers of the Gospel in this community, and in itself undierical and uncalled for; therefore,

Resolved, That the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Church, Pittsburgh, being of the same denomination, do exceedingly regret and heartily disapprove of the style and purpose of said advertisement.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

SUNDAY COURT.

Eighteen common cases were disposed of in the usual manner by Mayor Brush on Sunday morning. The only cases of interest were the following:

Rev. John Magill, the clerical father noticed on Friday as having been before His Honor, was up again Sunday morning for knocking down several persons in Fehl's Hotel, corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue. In default of fine the accused was sent to jail for thirty days.

An individual claiming the name of John W. Gear was up for drunkenness. The usual fine was recorded upon the payment of which the aforesaid John W. was discharged.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

A MAN'S HOUSE HIS CASTLE, ETC.

A hearing took place before the above magistrate on Saturday, in the case of Harry Clare, colored, against his uncle, James Clare, for felonious assault and battery. The facts, as developed at a hearing, seem to be about as follows: The defendant is employed on a boat, and consequently is often away from home. On Friday evening he returned from a trip and repaired to his home in Wide alley, but to his disappointment found the house closed and his wife non-com-stable. Therupon he commenced a search of the locality, and finally found her at the residence of friends, who above named. There was a colored man sitting alongside of her, and his gyrations did not altogether suit Harry. It is supposed, therefore, that his fire was excited, and he reproved his better half in terms more expressive than polite. At this juncture the uncle interfered and ejaculated to the husband the propriety of Harry, at the same time flourishing in a promiscuous manner a huge butcher knife. This be my home. Ebery man's house am his castle. I invited dat ar woman here; now you get out." The remainder of the talk is out of his house. After patiently hearing the evidence, the Alderman dismissed the complaint.

[Before Alderman Neubert.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Frank Lanz made information at the office of this magistrate Saturday morning, charging Albert Kelly with aggravated assault and battery. The parties are employed at the extensive Irwin's furniture manufactory, and a difficulty ensued between them Saturday morning, during which the latter struck the former a blow with a fallen tree over the eye with a chisel, knocking him down and afterwards kicking him in the face and mouth, severely injuring him. An officer has the necessary papers for the apprehension of Kelly.

ANOTHER AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

Lewis Stelnwartz, while in a state of intoxication on Saturday morning, visited the Monongahela House, and seizing a hatchet attacked a man named Charles Schwartzer, striking him on the head and inflicting an ugly wound therefrom. Schwartzer appeared before Alderman Neubert and lodged information against Steinwartz for aggravated assault and battery. Steinwartz was arrested and in default of bail was committed to jail for a hearing at three o'clock this afternoon.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

A SINGULAR CASE AND YET NOT A CASE OF IT.

On Saturday morning a man residing in the Ninth ward brought suit against the landlord of a saloon in that locality for the recovery of $50 on a note loaned by said landlord, and on which, when the time fell due, payment was refused. The note was made payable "to bearer," no name being mentioned, and no consideration in view of which the money was to be paid. It came into possession of the plaintiff in this wise: a short time since the wife of the holder of the note visited the saloon referred to in search of her husband. He was not there, and as she was leaving the landlord became hospitably inclined and offered her a glass of beer. She declined partaking of the beverage, and after a few remarks the landlord made indecent propositions to her. As soon as she found her husband she acquainted him of the indignities offered her, and he raised a "fuss," and would not be quieted until the $50 note was given. The suit was a failure. Another fuss will likely be made and a new note procured.

[Before Alderman Reinhard.]

ALLEGED LARCENY OF EGGS.

Ellen Riley was arrested for the larceny of twenty dozen of eggs from Ellen Lafferty. The offense was alleged to have been committed in the Diamond market. A hearing will be had this afternoon at three o'clock.

[Before Alderman Herron.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Robert Cassiday and John Mower, charged with malicious mischief, on oath of Mary Hutchinson, were on Saturday committed to jail in default of $300 bail each.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Maggie Mitchell concluded her very successful engagement on Saturday evening, and this week Mrs. Bowers, a talented and pleasing actress, will be the stellar attraction. This evening Mrs. Bowers will appear as "Lady Audley" in a dramatized version of Miss Braddon's "Lady Audley's Secret," one of the most interesting works of fiction of its day. In emotional characters, Mrs. Bowers is one of the ablest dramatic performers on the stage.

THE SCRIPTERAL TABLEAUX.—The third exhibition of Tableaux Vivants of Scriptural History, by the Pittsburgh Turners, under direction of Professor Conrad, will be given this evening at Turners' Hall, Sixth avenue. The two exhibitions already given were attended by large and fashionable audiences, and the excellence of the tableaux was the subject of general admiration. The music furnished by the Great Western band is of a delightful character, and the entire entertainment is of a description to please the most fastidious.

PERSONAL.—John M. Kinney, Esq., formerly manager of the Columbus Theater and Opera House, is in the city, with a view to securing a proper place for a series of first-class dramatic representations. Mr. Kinney has had large experience in the theatrical business, and if successful in securing a suitable place promises to introduce dramatic performances on the plan of Wallack's, New York.

THE remains of Captain David McClain, late of the 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died at Austin, Texas, on December 26, 1868, are expected to arrive in the city to-day for interment. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

The Fourteenth of February and its Customs.

To-day is of all days in the year most dreaded by the postoffice clerks, as the number of drop letter envelopes becomes suddenly increased. The space in the vicinity of the ladies' window is generally filled with blushing expectant damsels, who are anxiously inquiring after letters, and generally expecting epistles of a more tender character than usual.

The various book stores in the city have been well supplied with valentines for the past few days, and from the liberal manner in which purchases have been made, it is safe to presume that the custom, or at least one form of it, which originated so many hundred years ago, will be observed. If, as is stated, the primary manner of celebrating St. Valentine's day was pondered by the pastors of the early church as a Pagan ceremony, in later days the changed mode of observing it has been certainly pretty generally kept.

It is stated that at once practiced it was the custom on the 14th of February to have the names of a select number of one sex put into one vessel by an equal number of the other, and thereupon every one drew a name, which, for the time being was that of their Valentine. With the improvements in printing, etc., the custom of chosing a Valentine has become more general than formerly, and has assumed a different form. Sentimental and poetical love letters are sent in large numbers by both sixes, but now the names of the writers are generally withheld. The mystery is called in to make the time-honored custom interesting. Another feature of the modern style of commemorating the day has been the sending of comic valentines and transparencies, many of those the angry young lady frequently abuses in the most unlady like manner the lover with whom she has quarreled, or the rival to whom she has not unfrequently vents her spite at her rival. The comic valentines were sold in large quantities than the others last week, although there was a considerable demand for the sentimental sort.

At any rate the Postoffice clerks will be likely to be kept busy to-day, and the letter carriers will be likely to find the letter boxes in the outer wards well filled.

THE DOLLAR PENS.—Messrs J. L. Reed & Son, 102 Fourth avenue, have now for sale a variety of very fine steel pens, known as the New Dollar Pens. The pens are put up, one gross in a box, securely sealed, and one box in every twenty-five contains a silver breast pin. These pens are of five different styles, and are for sale to all the responsible dealers in pennies conceivable. A fair trial will prove that they are equal to the best Gillott, if not superior. Try them.

ALLEGHENY.

WILL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.—Mr. Jeckel, father of the lad who died on the 3d inst., from injuries received by falling from a window sill of the wall of Fifth Ward Public School House, last December, will enter proceedings against the School Board for damages.

SOLVED.—That mystery concerning the woman who entered the lock-up company not only sober, and left very drunk. She had a bottle with her. One of the officers suspected as much, but she decked the imputation with a scorn almost virinous. The bottle was discovered shortly after partially covered with ashes in an out-of-the-way corner of the cell.

SOUTH SIDE.

DIVORCE SUIT.—One of the South Side justices of the peace has a bill pending in Court for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of cruel and harsh treatment.

VAGRANT COMMITTED.—Patrick Campbell, a vagrant who has been for some time past loafing around Birmingham, was arraigned on Saturday committed to jail by Burgess Sallsbury.

NOT YET FILLED UP.—The pond in East Birmingham in which a little boy was drowned some time ago, has not yet been filled up, although the borough Council ordered it to be done.

NEED REPAIRING.—Some of the sidewalks in the Birmingham portion of the borough need repairing badly, and the Council should order all delinquents in such matters to overhaul their pavements immediately.

THE INCLINED PLANE.—The Directors of the Inclined Plane Company are pushing the road forward to completion as rapidly as possible, and it is expected to be opened and in running order about the 1st of May.

EAST BIRMINGHAM FINANCES.—The finances of the borough of East Birmingham are said to be in a very unsettled state at present, for what reason is not assigned. Probably this is the reason why the proposed new market house is not erected.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—Justice Heisel has some flowers in his office, the seeds of which were brought from Holland not long since. They are of the Hyacinth family, and are growing in bottles. They shed a most pleasant fragrance, are of variegated colors and very pretty. They bloom nicely in the winter.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Saturday afternoon a train of Keeling's coal cars came rushing down the Railroad street. East Birmingham, and at the intersection of Carson, a car of the passenger railway came along, and it had no more than passed when the other struck it. A serious accident will occur before a watchman is placed at this crossing.

STREET OPENING.—When will John street, between Carson and Sarah street, East Birmingham, be opened? is a question asked by many of the citizens in the vicinity thereof. It has been partly opened for a year. The next Council should order its opening immediately, so that the handsome school house and the Presbyterian Church may be shown to advantage.

FISTICUFF AT ORMSBY BOROUGH.—On Saturday about noon, the usual fisticuff took place between two well known citizens of Brownstown and Ormsby borough. The men generally get paid about dinner time, Saturday, and in a short time thereafter one is to be seen in a jolly good humor drinking. Their hilarity almost always winds up in a grand fisticuff, but as no damage is done, the affairs are harmless.

PROSPEROUS BOROUGHS.—Everything wears a cheery aspect on the South Side. Business seems to be lively, and on Saturdays especially, the streets and street corners are crowded with people. The Pittsburgh Passenger Railway are crowded both going and coming, and Saturday is conceded to furnish the largest amount of travel of any day in the week. It gives us pleasure to note these evidences of prosperity.

A COCK PIT IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.—There is said to have been for some time past a "cock pit" in full tide of success in the borough of East Birmingham, where men and boys of all ages nightly congregate and pass the time away in all manner of vices. During this week, the proprietor made a purchase of "roosters," which, no doubt, will have already brought into active serv ce. The authorities should endeavor to break up the nuisance.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—The question being agitated in the borough of Birmingham at present is whether the borough enjoys the luxury of a Street Commissioner. From the condition of the streets, one would suppose that they did not. It seems as though no one would have the direction of the street cleaning, and the present commissioner works only when they direct him to do so. The streets should be cleaned at once.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.—An item that appeared in our columns a day or two since, in regard to the robbery of a number of hencoops in the borough, through an error of the compositor made us say that "asurvey of the streets and alleys" was to be made by the borough council, and a new survey had been ordered." We intended to say, that the survey was in progress satisfactorily, and "a survey of other streets had been ordered. The surveys are being made by Mr. Eastes, who is the borough engineer and civil engineer of the Inclined Plane, and it is but an act of justice to him to make this unsolicited correction.

A MARKET HOUSE.—A project was introduced in the Councils last year, for a new market house for East Birmingham borough. A site was purchased at Woods' run, on Larimer alley, and the matter was about consummated and the new market house enterprise considered a sure thing. But when the question of consolidation came up, the matter fell through because, in the event of annexation, a large market house would have to be erected in a central part of the new city. Now that the annexation question seems to be a failure, it would be well for the Council of the borough, named to take into consideration at once the erection of a suitable market house for the borough. The large and increasing population of the borough, which now contains nearly 5,000 people, demands the erection of such a city, demands market facilities, and the Council will no doubt afford them such at an early day.

The South Side City.

The South Side boroughs if consolidated, which now seems to be an uncertainty, would form quite a little town or city with an estimated population of about thirty thousand persons. At present the boroughs have a water works, gas works, flour mill, any number of grass factories, planing mills, potteries, saw and planing mills, coal works, and in fact factories representing every branch of industry. East Birmingham has also its own public buildings, the elegant school house on Sarah street and the Walton Engine House on the same thoroughfare, the old borough of Birmingham has also a fine school house, a market building and town hall, and a very handsome engine house for the Duquesne Steam Engine Company. The borough owns nothing but the large school house. The Duquesne steam engine of this city is employed by the authorities of this borough, and always attends fires over there. The gas works is located in Birmingham, and the water works in Ormsby borough. Both are owned by companies, but it is supposed that in time both will be purchased, in case the boroughs are consolidated into a city.

Domestic Difficulties Adjusted.

A few days since a Mr. S——, a prominent distiller of Brooklyn, New York, came to Pittsburgh, seemed his way to the South Side, and at once set about to find the whereabouts of his "better half," who had sometime previously eloped from her Eastern home and came West with a man in some manner connected with the family. About the time of the disappearance two hundred dollars and valuable papers were missed, and it was conjectured that the runaway couple had taken the property. Mr. S—— learned that they had come West, and on arriving here secured the services of a South Side officer, who conducted him to a house where there was a female answering the description of his wife. It proved to be the person sought for, and she was living with or keeping house for the man with whom she eloped. Crimination and re-crimination passed between the parties, the husband threatened to bring suit for divorce, &c., but after awhile they separated. No suit has been instituted and the latest phase of the case is that the erring wife has consented to accompany Mr. S. to his home in New York and endeavor to live happily the remainder of her life. They go this week.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

Four Persons Injured.

An explosion of a serious character, resulting in the injuring of four men, occurred about six o'clock Friday morning in the coal mine of Mr. Roger Hartley, at Sawmill run. It is stated to be a shanty mine, extending to a considerable depth. Three men and a boy were engaged, at the time of the accident, in cutting an "entry" in one portion of the mine. They had worked during the night and had not experienced any inconvenience from the gas, but about six o'clock the gas which had accumulated in the entry ignited and exploded with fearful violence, injuring, more or less, the four persons at work in the mine. James McGonnigle was badly burned about the face, neck and arms, the skin being burned off his arms, and the muscles laid bare. John McGonnigle, a brother of James, was also badly burned about the neck and face. Both these men reside near the mine, and the accident will be a severe blow to James, who was seriously injured that Mr. O'Brien, who attended him, was obliged to fit a mask over his entire face, head and neck. The other man and boy, who were named Mulligan, were blown some distance and pretty severely bruised, but escaped without serious injury from the explosion.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

ARRESTED ON VIEW.

Friday night, one Esley Barry amused himself by beating and abusing his wife. Officer John DeWitte, attracted by the noise, repaired to the spot where Esley was domiciled, and, standing in front of the window, he observed the aforesaid individual pummelling his partner. He then entered the house, and as the disgraceful play was still going on and almost at the highest pitch, the officer interfered in the sudden check to the proceedings. Elsey was conveyed to the lock-up, and Saturday morning was before Mayor Brush for a hearing. He was fined ten dollars and costs, which was paid, and his release effected.

Why Is It So?

Because it does its work and relieves a family from an immense amount of drudgery—it by performing the finest and most dirty part of whatever, and making the clothes bleached white in from one to three hours' time. It is the best labor saving machine ever invented. Sewing machines, selling rapidly; seventy-five machines per week. Call at R. H. Long's, agent, No. 34 Federal street, Allegheny City.

This machine can be paid for in monthly pay ments.

What Does Reason Say?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is the way human beings can be protected. It must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of guarding and defending against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this subject. Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the influence of the poison of malaria? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are a wise strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This, therefore, is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when we find ourselves in the presence of the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause whether internal and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in the fetid air and pools that surround the levers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other maladies which are engendered by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be kept regular, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the individual depends. The Bitters are a great VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can withstand, resist and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Buy the Elias Howe Sewing Machine.

Office No. 4 St. Clair street. C. H. Lincoln. tf

Humphrey's

Specific Homeopathic Remedies for sale by Hurlbut, Fleming, 54 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, at reasonable prices, including a large variety of entirely new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Cincinnati Native Wines—Great Reduction in Prices.

Thompson's American Wine House (Wine Growers By Depot), No. 78 Wood Third street, Cincinnati. E. A. Thompson (owner of the celebrated "Hillside" vineyards of Ohio), proprietor. These pure wines, both still and sparkling, including Catawba, Delaware, Virginia Seedling, Concord, Delaware, Virginia Seedling, Catawba, sparkling Hillside, and other brands, can be obtained on Saturday, June 12th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the warehouse of F. J. Hauck, Druggist, No. 233 Centre avenue, where all the above specified wines are kept in daily use and, a resident of the Second ward. He leaves a widow with a small family to provide for.4

Elias Howe Sewing Machine.

The oldest and best machine in the world. Office No. 4 St. Clair street. C. H. Lincoln, agent. tf

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Satin Gloss Starch Testimonial.

Wm. Duryea, No. 49 and 51 Park Place, New York.

DEAR SIR: Your *satin gloss* starch, which we have been using in our steam laundry, is perfection. We like it so much that we can get it. It is easy to prepare and produces a finish which is very durable, and it goes further than any other. Yours Respectfully,

JAMES STEPHENSON,
Act. Superintendent Central Trans. Co.

W. D. Dudley,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24